

# WEATHER.

Cloudy and much colder today; probably unsettled this morning; tomorrow fair. Temperature for twenty-two hours ended at 10 p.m. last night: Highest, 53; lowest, 35.

# The Sunday Star.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1921.

FIVE CENTS.

## 60,000-TON LIMIT ON SUBMARINES PROPOSED BY SECRETARY HUGHES; JAPAN REFUSES TO ACCEPT CUT

### England's Plan for Abolition Failure.

### ITALIANS AGREE TO COMPROMISE

### Fight Promised as French Prepare to Demand Increase.

BY G. GOLD LINCOLN.

The United States has again struck a heavy blow for the reduction of naval armament.

Secretary Hughes, abandoning the original American proposal for submarine tonnage, which would have given the United States and Great Britain each 30,000 tons of the undersea craft, and Japan 50,000, yesterday proposed to the committee on limitation of armaments of the Washington conference that:

The submarine tonnage of the United States and Great Britain be 60,000 tons and that the tonnage of Japan, France and Italy remain practically what it is today. Secretary Hughes gave the present tonnage of Japan as 31,452; France, 31,391, and Italy somewhat less than 21,000 tons.

This would mean a drastic cut, the scrapping of thousands of tons of American and British submarines.

The United States would reduce its submarines by some 35,000 tons (when the total of the built and building is considered) and Great Britain would give up approximately 22,464 tons, her present submarine tonnage being 82,464.

The submarine proposal of the United States gives to the world a clear idea of the consistency and earnestness of the plea of this country for a real reduction in naval armament.

Secretary Hughes' proposal was made at a time when Great Britain's suggestion that the submarine be utterly wiped out had been rejected by at least three of the powers attending the conference, and when France was understood to be about to propose a very great increase in her own submarine power.

Like the original proposal of the United States with regard to capital ships, the proposal of Secretary Hughes with regard to submarines is clear-cut and generous.

### In Accord with Britain.

Great Britain, it was stated on high authority last night, has ranged herself on the side of the United States in this matter of the reduction of submarine tonnage.

Italy also accepts the proposal, but with a reservation that her submarine tonnage be made equal to that of France, on the ground that she must equal in naval strength any other Mediterranean power.

Senator Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation, replying to the Hughes proposal, said in part:

"Although our naval technical authorities believe that the allotment of submarine tonnage should not necessarily be proportionate to that of capital ships, and that the quota of 21,500 tons for submarines, corresponding to the American proposal of a tonnage of 175,000 in capital ships, is not sufficient, the Italian delegation is ready, in the interest of reduction of armaments, to accept this amount, under the condition of parity with France."

### Japan Makes Demand.

Japan, on the other hand, has come forward with a demand that she be given the 50,000 tons of submarines which she was accorded in the original American proposal, announced by Secretary Hughes for the three great naval powers on the opening day of the conference.

## ARMS ENVOYS GIVE U. S. CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

By the Associated Press.

Heads of the foreign delegations participating in the armament conference transmitted through the Associated Press last night Christmas greetings to the American people.

The delegation chiefs, one and all, took occasion to speak most optimistically of the achievements of the conference to date, and to point the way to a new era in international relationships developed by the conference.

Admiral Baron Kato issued the statement on behalf of Japan. Albert Sarraut spoke for France. Senator Schanzer for Italy, and Jonkheer van Karnebeck for the Netherlands.

The three Chinese delegates, Wellington Koo, Alfred Sze and Chung Hui Wang, joined in one statement, and Vice Foreign Minister Hanjira of the Japanese delegation issued to newspaper men a message in which he extended greetings not only to them but to the people of the United States.

The expression of the British delegation was embodied in a statement issued Friday night by its chief, Arthur J. Balfour.

### Baron Kato Lauds Work.

Baron Kato's message of greetings said:

"It gives the whole Japanese delegation true pleasure to send a message of greeting to the American people at this unprecedented Christmas. It goes without saying that unless a most genuine spirit of peace moved the nations that are represented at Washington, no such happy or such quick achievements would have been possible."

"As to the value of the agreements that have already been reached, they speak adequately for themselves. Nothing that any delegate could say would be of any use, if the facts were not so sufficient evidence of the ample agreement of the greater powers."

### Those facts will say to the world in unchallengeable terms that it was in no vain pretense of amity that the several countries sent their representatives to Washington in reply to the invitation of President Harding.

We came, we listened, we heeded in a spirit of mutual sympathy and mutual accommodation; all made concessions to the viewpoints of the others. And the result has been a promise such as the world has never known before—of peace among these greater nations for decades to come, and let us hope, forever."

### Message From Italy.

Senator Schanzer sent the following message:

"I am glad to send today to the American people my affectionate and cordial greetings. There is no day in the year in which men feel so much brothers as on the day of holy Christmas."

### When the committee adjourned after four hours' debate to meet again next Tuesday, some members of the American group appeared discouraged over the prospect for an early agreement on submarines, although negotiations are to continue.

The American compromise plan, presented after the British effort for complete suppression of submarines had been shelved, proposed 60,000-ton limitation for Great Britain and the United States instead of the original American figure of 30,000 tons each, and virtually a status quo for the other three powers.

### British Quickly Accept.

The British delegation, failing to obtain favorable action in suppression of submarines, accepted the new American reduction scheme. The French group indicated that it would be unacceptable, but deferred full answer pending Paris advice. Japan flatly held out for the full 50,000 tons in submarines under the original American "5-5-3" ratio plan. Italy accepted the compromise plan, conditioned on submarine tonnage parity with France, the Italian delegation contending that 11,500 tons would be the correct limitation for both France and Italy.

The French delegation indicated that it would not oppose parity with Italy in submarines as well as capital ships, but withheld approval of any tonnage limitation of less than the 30,000-ton figure suggested by French experts. Under a status quo France would have about 42,000 tons in submarines.

### Americans Hold to Advice.

The American group made it plain that, while it had great sympathy for the British viewpoint in opposing all submarine warfare, it was inclined to agree with the American advisory committee that the submarines were a legitimate weapon.

Matter had been discussed with President Harding and that the willingness of the American government to proceed at some future date toward an international discussion of submarine warfare on a wider basis than at the present conference had been indicated.

It was also indicated that the American delegation would bring into the conference later a resolution condemning in formal fashion for the five powers such use of submarines as was made by Germany during the world war.

### Balfour Makes Final Plan.

Before the British proposal was shelved, which was done tacitly and without comment, or formal action, Arthur J. Balfour made a final plan for the British case against underwater craft. At the same time he placed formally on the records of the conference a concise statement of British views on this point and urged that a world conference be called later again to take up the question.

To insure agreement the American group again offered, as in the capital ship proposal, to make the greatest sacrifice in tonnage. American figures show a present submarine strength of 55,000 tons for the United States and 82,000 tons for Great Britain. Under this compromise plan the United States would scrap 35,000 tons and the British 22,000. The effect of the American-British agreement today, had it been ratified by the other three powers, would have been a net reduction of nearly 60,000 tons in the world's submarine tonnage.

### Aimed as Half-Way Meeting.

The American compromise plan appeared to have been aimed at meeting half way the desires of each power in submarine tonnage limitation. It was an attempt to solve the controversy that had arisen in the naval committee with Great Britain and France in direct opposition and poles apart in their views as to the importance of submarines in warfare. The British desire to reduce submarine tonnage would have been met in a large degree on the one hand under the American plan, while on the other hand the French desire to increase submarine tonnage and the French submarine ratio as compared to Great Britain and America also would have been met in approximately the same degree.

Action of Japan in refusing to sever from the line of the "5-5-3" ratio insisted a wholly new element into the controversy and this and Bogota, the Colombian capital.

### Next Step at Bogota.

Exchange of Ratifications to Take Place in That City.

Ratification by the Colombian congress of the treaty between that country and the United States brings a step nearer a series of diplomatic events which began in November, 1903, when the present republic of Panama revolted from Colombia. The next step, the exchange of ratifications under the treaty, will occur at Bogota, the Colombian capital.

## Decline to Take 31,000 Tons as Share.

### HOPE OF EARLY SUCCESS WANES

### British, Failing in Plea for Abolition, Quickly Agree.

By the Associated Press.

An American effort to compromise the submarine controversy failed of immediate success today before the arms conference naval committee when Japan refused to accept a reduction of her submarines to 31,000 tons and French action was deferred pending advice from Paris.

When the committee adjourned after four hours' debate to meet again next Tuesday, some members of the American group appeared discouraged over the prospect for an early agreement on submarines, although negotiations are to continue.

The American compromise plan, presented after the British effort for complete suppression of submarines had been shelved, proposed 60,000-ton limitation for Great Britain and the United States instead of the original American figure of 30,000 tons each, and virtually a status quo for the other three powers.

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## CRIME RUNS WILD ON CHRISTMAS EVE

### Four Killed, Six Wounded in Robberies and Assaults in New York.

### JEWELER AND WIFE SLAIN

### Bandit Dead, Companion Hurt, and Two Detectives Shot in Battle After Hold-Up.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Instead of a day of good will, New York became a center of crime on Christmas eve.

Police records showed that in the last twenty-four hours four persons had been killed and six injured in a series of robberies and assaults in the city proper and neighboring communities.

The crime chart shows: An armed man entered the Bronx home of Carl Moller, jeweler, mortally injuring him, and seriously wounding his wife, Ursuline. Alric Wesling was captured after a block's chase by a motor truck driver. Moller identified Wesling before he died, according to the police, who declared the prisoner had confessed.

### Bandit Shot Dead.

The police closed the case of two hold-up men who last night raided a United cigar store in the Bronx and wounded two detectives. One bandit, shot dead, today was identified as Nelson Joseph Oate drove up this morning to a hospital in Englewood, N. J., and reported he had been shot by highwaymen. He was detained on suspicion that he was the other bandit.

### Search Hold-Up Man.

The police were still searching for the hold-up men who shot Leon Sottoli dead in his Bronx saloon last night, while in New Jersey a posse was looking for a man held responsible for the murder of a five-year-old girl in a New Brunswick hotel. The assailants of Philip B. Honeywood, an Englishman, also were still at large.

Five robbers entered the Brooklyn office of Capt. Gilbert C. Wright, treasurer of the Lighter Captains' Union, and robbed his safe of \$20 and \$104 from a union member who entered the office to pay his dues.

Three armed men robbed Nathan Packman, a Brooklyn merchant, of \$275, while Francis Woolen reported that the ticket booth of the Brooklyn motion picture house, which he manages, had been robbed of \$100.

Three footpads took \$60 from Thomas Stankofsky in the Bronx after beating him unconscious. Two of them were captured.

### CHICAGO LAWLESS BUSY.

### Kidnapings and Hold-Ups Keep Police Busy as Christmas Approaches.

CHICAGO, December 24.—Two kidnaping cases, in which visitors to Chicago were spirited away by bandits and robbed, and numerous hold-ups since last night provided plenty of activity for the police department on the day before Christmas.

A. C. Butth, inventor and manufacturer of Des Moines, was found unconscious early today in his automobile on a prairie on the outskirts of the city. Butth was forced by two men to drive to an unfrequented spot, where he was bound, beaten and robbed of several hundred dollars in cash and jewelry. He was in a serious condition at a hospital.

J. A. McRae of Detroit and his wife were kidnaped by robbers while riding in an automobile and robbed of money and jewelry. Five armed men forced them to enter their car, the car being driven away by one of the quintet.

Gowns and wraps valued at \$10,000.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

## Playing Santa Claus for Thirsty Friends Man Seized by Police

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 24.—John J. Hanley was hauled out of his expensive limousine today and arrested for giving away Christmas presents.

Police said he had been driving around for several hours distributing part of his private stock of champagne, wines and whisky among his friends.

The charge against him was possessing and transporting liquor. His limousine, as well as its contents, was seized.

## CHRISTMAS MAILS EARLY AND SWIFT

### Great Volume, Denoting Renewal of Prosperity, Moved With Dispatch.

### 'PEAK' TROUBLE AVOIDED

### Post Office Heads Much Pleased With Aid of Public and Employees for Better Service.

By the Associated Press.

Officials of the Post Office Department left their desks last night convinced that the American people had begun to practice "mail early for Christmas."

While the nearly one-third million persons in the postal service staggered under a load which appears, when viewed as statistics, to be the largest volume of Christmas mail in history, reports from several thousand divisional and minor offices showed plainly, it was declared, that the mails had been moved smoothly and with dispatch and above all without the usual "peak."

Dr. Hubert Work, first assistant postmaster general, declared this was due to the "fine co-operation of the people and the splendid, efficient service of the employees." The response to Postmaster General Hayes' appeal for an early mailing of Christmas packages was "more hearty than we could have hoped," Dr. Work said.

The indication of a great increase in the Christmas mail was viewed as significant by many government officials, who declared it showed a betterment in the nation's economic condition. It reflected, it was said, better markets, busier factories, fewer unemployed. They believed also it revealed a closer knit American nation, for transcontinental as well as local mail alike was heavier. Mention was made in the reports of postmasters and railway mail service heads of the higher percentage of registered and insured packages and the tremendous volume of parcel post matter as indicative of the rising tide of business.

As shown by the Post Office Department statistics, mails that could accurately be charged to the Christmas period began to increase in volume about December 10. In the next ten days the flow of greetings and packages continued steadily and, although increasing gradually, it got beyond the capacity of few important post offices to dispatch or deliver with celerity. Even stormy weather in some sections did not cause what has hitherto been an annual jam in the mails, the reports showed.

Great cities like New York and Chicago, important gateways, as at mid-continent rail dividing points, and the hundreds of lesser relay stations for the mails met the flood tide and turned it into its proper channels promptly, delayed only to the extent that railway service was impaired by its burden of homebound-bound travelers, according to Dr. Work. He said in this connection that as far as records show never in recent years has less mail reached division points "unworked" or unsorted for its prompt transfer.

## TWO NAMED TO AID U. S. ATTORNEY HERE

### Charles S. Baker and Frank J. Kelly to Have Newly Created Positions.

### CAPT. EMERSON ADVANCES

### Native of District Succeeds Capt. L. H. Vandoren as Prosecutor in Criminal Division 1.

The Department of Justice has acceded to the request of United States Attorney Peyton Gordon for the allowance of two new assistants and is in receipt of a letter for Maj. Gordon announcing the appointment of Charles S. Baker, now a special assistant in charge of violations of the prohibition laws, and Frank J. Kelly, former assistant counsel to the United States Shipping Board, to fill the positions.

Maj. Gordon also transmitted to the department the resignation of Capt. Lucian H. Vandoren and Charles W. Arth. Mr. Arth's retirement from the office was noted in The Star of December 1, but it does not become effective until January 1. The purpose of Capt. Vandoren to relinquish the position of prosecutor in Criminal Division 1, to return to his law practice, has been known among his friends for several months. He has remained at the request of Maj. Gordon to dispose of cases in which he had been engaged and from which appeals had been taken.

Maj. Gordon has selected Capt. Bertrand Emerson, Jr., to succeed Capt. Vandoren. Capt. Emerson was born in Washington in 1882. He attended the public schools and Technical High School and took his law degrees at Georgetown University. He was admitted to the bar in 1915 and practiced until the United States entered the war. Commissioned as lieutenant, he saw service overseas for twenty-two months and was promoted there to a captaincy. On leaving the Army he resumed the practice of law with Attorneys George L. Whitford and Gus A. Schuldt, and has specialized in criminal practice. He is married. Capt. Emerson is a republican, believed.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

### Property Loss Million.

In Mississippi hastily formed relief organizations and Red Cross chapters at Greenwood, Yazoo City and other centers are caring for the injured and homeless.

While no definite estimate of the property damage was available to night, unofficial figures indicate that the monetary loss will exceed \$1,000,000.

### MANY REPORTED DEAD.

Woman Blown 100 Feet and Crushed Against Tree.

By the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, December 24.—Many reported dead, scores injured and huge property damage is the toll of a storm which struck eastern Kansas last night and tore through upper Mississippi and Louisiana during the early hours of today, according to incomplete information dribbling in from the devastated areas. Wires are down and virtually all communication with the storm area shut off.

The village of Spencer, Union parish, La., about 15 miles from Monroe, was almost entirely leveled, with a loss, it is reported, of one life.

### Home Completely Demolished.

The home of E. L. Spain, on Bayou Bartholomew, four miles northeast of Bastrop, Monroe parish, was completely demolished. Mrs. Mary Spain, wife of E. L. Spain, manager of the Tiesdale plantation, on which the house stood, and six negroes were killed.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

## 36 KILLED IN STORM; TOWN IS WIPED OUT; BIG PROPERTY LOSS

### Scores Injured as Four Mississippi Valley States Are Swept.

### SPENCER IS DEMOLISHED; PLANTATIONS LEVELED

### Ohio River Nears Flood Stage From Heavy Storms and Threatens Damage.

By the Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., December 24.—Thirty-six persons were killed and more than 100 injured in a tornado which struck late yesterday in Crittenden county, Ark., and dipped into Quitman, Coahoma, Carroll, Leflore and Yazoo counties in northern Mississippi, early today before passing to the southwest, leaving in its wake a trail of wrecked farm buildings.

Mostly all the killed and injured are negroes.

### Number Reported Dead.

Clarksville, Ark., reports nine dead and thirty-five injured in that town and nearby farming settlements; Coahoma county, twelve dead and one person injured; Carroll and Leflore counties, five dead and approximately fifty injured; Quitman county, five dead and several injured, and Yazoo county, five dead and seven injured.

Payne Harrison, crushed to death when a brick store at Clarksville collapsed, and William V. Turner, a planter who rode into a fallen electric wire while viewing the damage to his plantation near Marks, are among the white persons known to have lost their lives in the storm.

The storm struck first in the vicinity of Clarksville, Ark., late yesterday, demolishing small farm buildings and damaging a number of the more substantial structures through a stretch of territory two miles in width and fifteen miles long.

### Storm Closes Mississippi.

Crossing the Mississippi river, the storm apparently descended next in the vicinity of Marks, Miss., about fifty miles south of Clarksville, razing buildings on the Turner and Marks plantations and, bumping into the nearby counties of Leflore and Carroll, destroyed a number of buildings north of Malmoson and Valley Hill and on the Roebuck, Rhoades and Dawson plantations near Greenwood. Several buildings on the Young plantation near Rising Sun also were demolished.

In Coahoma county the storm swept the Lacy and Oberst plantations. Eight were killed on the Lacy place and four on the adjoining plantation, operated by W. J. Oberst.

Virtually all the negroes' cabins on several plantations seven miles south of Vaughan station, in Yazoo county, were leveled.

### Killed as Store Collapses.

All of these killed in Crittenden county, Ark., were crushed to death in the collapse of the brick store building of Banks & Danner, at Clarksville, in which a number of farm laborers had taken refuge from a rainstorm which preceded the blow. Several were injured at Booker, a small village near Clarksville. In addition to the Banks & Danner store, two cotton warehouses and a gin were wrecked at Clarksville, and farm buildings within a radius of several miles about town razed or damaged.

Ambulances sent from Memphis and motor trucks hurried to the scene from nearby towns brought the more seriously injured from that section to hospitals in Memphis, while the less seriously hurt were cared for in Marion and other towns in the immediate vicinity. Rescue parties worked throughout last night in extricating the dead and injured from the wreckage of the collapsed store building.

### Property Loss Million.

In Mississippi hastily formed relief organizations and Red Cross chapters at Greenwood, Yazoo City and other centers are caring for the injured and homeless.

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